and means for the use of the House, but not before Messrs, Burrows, Hopkins, Ding-ley and Dalzell made a fight for an increased number. Mr. Wilson stated that the House would not be justified in printing more than two thousand copies. The statements were all on one side and by persons who were interested in maintaining the present tariff rates.

Mr. Smith called up the bill enabling set-tlers to vote at the election called for the 21st of October in the Cherokee Strip. The joint resolution was passed. Mr. McRae, chairman of the committee on public lands, called up the House bill to protect forest reservations. The bill was briefly advocated and defended by Delegate Rawlins, of Utah, and Mr. McRae. The morning hour expired before action was

The House then entered upon considera-tion of the McCreary bill to amend the Chinese registration and exclusion act. Mr. McCreary gave notice that he would ask a vote on the pending amendment to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, presented the petition of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, representing 18,000 members, and Mr. Grosvenor that of the Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church, representing 40,000 members, asking the repeal of the Geary law. Both gentlemen referred at some length to the criticism made yesterday by Mr. Geary of the action by certain churches In petitioning Congress upon this subject, which they declared an invasion of the con-stitutional guarantee of the right of peti-

Speeches were made by Messrs. Loud, Hooker and Bartlett, and the House, at 5:45, adjourned.

A HALT ON HORNBLOWER. Justice Field Said to Be Causing the

Delay-His Reasons. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 .- An explanation of the delay of the Senate committee of judiciary, in acting upon the nomination of William B. Hornblower, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, may possibly be found outside of the facts that Senator Hill is a member of the judiciary committee and that Mr. Hornblower is a friend of President Cleveland.

It has been developed, since the nomina-tion was sent to the Senate, that Justice Stephen J. Field, of the Supreme Court, was a bitter and persistent opponent of Mr. Hornblower's appointment, and it is possible that he has not yet become reconciled to it. In August last, when the announcement was first made that Mr. Hornblower would probably be the choice of President Cleveland for the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Blatchford, Judge Field opened his batteries on him, and used every endeavor to convince the President that Mr. Hornblower's appointment would not be a proper one. Judge Field wrote let-ters to Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary Gresham, Don M. Dickinson, and other close friends of Mr. Cleveland, urging them to prevent the contemplated appointment, if possible. The chief point in Justice Field's attack was that Mr. Hornblower's law partner, Mr. Barstow, is retained by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to secure a reopening of the celebrated Chicago lake front case, which was decided by the Supreme Court, adversely to the company, last spring. In his letters, Justice Field pointed out that, as Mr. Barstow had taken a heavy retainer fee from the railroad company, his law partner, Mr. Hornblower, would, necessarily, be inclined to lean towards the corporation side of the lake front case, should it come before the court again, as it probably will in the course of time. These letters of Justice Field's have been preserved, and, possibly, they are responsible, in a measure at least for the failure of the Senate to act on Mr. Hornblower's nomination, notwithstanding the very great importance of having a full bench at the present session of the court.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.-Cortland Van Camp, of Indianapolis, who is with Mrs. Van Camp, at the Arlington, and who has been in England and is now on his way home, called at the Journal bureau this morning. He is delighted with the relegation of the Coy-Sullivan gang at Indianapolis and says he hopes there will now be season of decent people's rule at the Hoosier capital. R. W. Rippetoe and wife, of Terre Haute,

are at the Riggs House, and J. A. Beam, of Goshen, is at the Willard. The commission of J. F. Salman as postoffice inspector in the Cincinnati division was issued to-day. He succeeds Mr. Bearss, who resigned. Mr. Salman is expected to relieve Mr. Bearss this week. The Treasury Department yesterday purchased 141,000 ounces of silver at its counter offer of 73.65 cents an ounce. The pur-

chases thus far this month aggregate 636,000 ounces. The House committee on banking and currency to-day heard arguments by Representatives McRae, Cooper, of Texas, and Bryan on bills introduced by them. Representative Bynum has returned from Indianapolis. He is reported to regard the Democratic defeat as a personal reflection

The Secretary of War has detyiled Second Lieutenant Ulysses G. Kemp, Eighth Cavalry, U. S. A., as professor of military science and tactics at the Vincennes Uni-

FORCED TO DRINK.

A Story of Poets, Poet-Scouts and Wild Western Playfulness.

Opie Read, in Fetter's Southern Magazine. Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet scout; Col. Will Visscher, a poet without being a scout; and Wild Bill, a scout without being a poet, were playing cards in a Black Hills saloon, when a swashbuckling bully from the plains entered the place. He had just broke a faro bank, and was therefore wealthy; he had just shot out a man's eye. and was therefore gleeful. When he entered the place he struck the bar with his hat, and swore that every man must take a drink. Wild Bill said that he didn't mind taking something, and Visscher made no objection whatever, but Crawford remarked that he dld not drink. "But," said he, "to be sociable, I will take a cigar with The swashbuckler looked at him scorn-

fully and said: "No, you'll not take a 'Well, then, I'll take a lemonade."

"You'll not do that; you'll take whisky." "But," Crawford protested, "I never took s. drink of whisky in my life." 'Well, then, it's time to take one. Come on here," and he laid rude hands on Crawford's garments. Then Wild Bill mildly protested. At this the terror of the plains flew into a fit of fury. "Do you want to take it up?" he howled. It was evident that he was not personally acquainted

"Well, yes, as I haven't anything else on hand at present, I believe that I feel a little like taking it up;" and with that he knocked the fellow down. And now the swashbuckler, though on the floor, was in his glory-he had an excuse to indulge his sentimental yearning for slaughter; and he reached for his pistol. But with a movement flash-like in its quickness Bill had I m cov-ered with an iron that had killed twenty men. At this moment a man who had just entered the saloon quietly remarked: "Helloa, Wild Bill's got another sucker." "Hold on!" the terror howled. "Are you

"That's what they call me." "Well now, I want to say that your friend may take wa-what he pleases. And to

show you that I'm sorter sociable inclined I'll take a lemonade myself." This incident appealed to the quick instincts of Visscher. He was a tenderfoot, and was therefore impressionable. A few days later he was in a mining town, broke. Honor could take care of itself, but appetite must be humored. The truth is, he wanted a great deal of "licker," and he wanted it at once. He went to several saloons, but no | cratic party, in the parlance of the day, one asked him to drink, and he was too proud to hint that he ought to be invited. That was where honor was the enemy of appetite. A thought struck him; an idea nimbly tripped across his poetic fancy. He recalled the Wild Bill incident, and he would turn it to account. He went into a saloon and sat down near a table; he threw | are called the silver States responded on himself back and began to talk. "Fine lot any of the recent roll calls. At this time of people out here," he declared. "Gallant Senator Voorhees was taking advantage and determined gang of men. I saw a rough just now force a poor fellow to take a drink of whisky. I'd like to see a man try that game on me; catch me pouring stuff down my throat merely to gratify the whim of a fool. There's nobody in this town that can make me take a drink. I've come here to foster the Murphy movement." A lank cowboy turned from the bar and gave Visscher a searching look. "My friend," said he, "ain't you putty bold?"
"You bet I'm bold."

"And you won't take a drink?" 'No. I won't." "Do you want to know what you'll do? You'll just take six right now. Come here." He drew his revolver. Visscher began to

"My friend," said he, in the hope that the fellow would make it twelve, "I never took foot apart." And when the barkeeper had your way down here."
Visscher mumbled that he had left his pistol at the hotel. "I don't care anything for your pistol; drink your way down here.' boys roared with laughter; but a chill fell upon their mirth when Visschar remarked: "Gentlemen, if you'll have these glasses filled again I'll drink my way back."

SUCCUMBS VOORHEES

[Concluded from First Page.]

a quorum, if the Senate was duly constituted. Vice President Stevenson ruled that the Senate, as constituted, was composed of eighty-five Senators, and forty-three was a quorum. Mr. Wolcott appealed from the decision. Mr. Hale promptly moved to lay the appeal on the table. The appeal was tabled—38 to 5. Messrs. Allen, Manderson, Martin, Peffer and Morgan voted in the negative. To obtain a quorum on the vote Senators to break their pairs.

it was necessary for several Democratic The quorum question was disposed of a few minutes before 8 o'clock, and Mr. Allen rose, apparently as fresh and vigorous as when he began fourteen hours before. While he talked about the Shylocks and the Trojan horse, told of the voyage and landing of the Pilgrims on the New England shore, pictured the life of the Acadian peasants, sketched the events leading up to the revolutionary war and told how that conflict was fought and won, the Senators changed their seats and the galleries took opportu-nity to change shifts. Those who had remained all night, including the woman who had held her post with a persistence worthy of the sterner sex, moved out, but new watchers came in to take their places. There were at this hour about fifty people in the galleries, and the number increased gradually. While there had been a full quorum in the Senate at the last roll call, the seats were now almost vacated. Those who remained rubbed their eyes vigorously, pinched their ears in order to keep track of the Senator from Nebraska as he grew eloquent in his peroration, which was devoted to showing how England had gone on for centuries making her encroachments. It soon became evident, however, by a question from Mr. Wolcott, that all had not been successful in this respect. When Mr. Allen was in the middle of one of his best sentences, Mr. Wolcott interrupted him to ask from what he was reading. "I was reading," replied Mr. Allen, "from a slight production of my own." In the midst of a burst of laughter such as one would have hardly expected at the hour and under the circumstances, Mr. Wolcott said: "I like it extremely. I supposed the Senator was quoting from some distinguished author."

FIRST VOTE TAKEN.

Voorhees Forces the Rejection of

Peffer's Amendment. At a quarter past 8 o'clock Mr. Allen concluded his long speech by saying that he yielded the floor to Mr. Martin, of Kansas. To this proceeding Mr. Voorhees took exception, and asked Mr. Allen if ne proposed to farm out the floor. Mr. Allen declared he had no such intention. Instead of permitting Mr. Martin to go on, Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the Peffer free-coinage amendment to the repeal bill on the table, and thus suddenly precipitated his era of business. Senator Aldrich called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Peffer asked to be permitted to explain the amendment, but this privilege was denied, and the roll call proceeded, with the vote to lay on the table. There was considerable sparring during the taking of the vote, and when the result was announced it showed that the Senate was short a quorum by two votes. This was occasioned by the announcement of pairs and by the refusal of some of the silver men present to vote. Mr. Vilas made the point of order that when a Senator was present he was compelled to vote, unless excused by the Senate. A roll call was ordered, and fortyfive Senators, two more than a quorum, answered to their names. A second effort was then made to secure

a quorum vote on the amendment to lay the pending motion upon the table. The recapitulation of the vote showed only forty-one Senators present and voting. The result was not announced at the time, and was delayed by Mr. Vilas's renewal of his point of order that Senators were present who had not voted, and the rules required them to vote unless excused by the Senate. Senator Dubois being the first Senator on the list who had not voted, though present, Mr. Vilas directed his remarks to that Senator. The Chair asked Dubois to explain his refusal. This he did by saying that he considered the amendment too important to be passed upon without debate. He said that Mr. Peffer had even been denied the privilege of explaining the amendment. He did not want to be a party to such a proceeding. On a motion to excuse Mr. Dubols the yeas and nays were called, and the vote resulted: 21 yeas and 29 nays. Mr. Dubois's name was then called and, notwithstanding the vote of the Senate, he did not respond to the roll call. Here followed a discussion as to whether Senator Dubois could be compelled to vote, in which some technical parliamentary questions were involved, but the point was quickly dropped. Mr. Dubois sat in his seat all the time, but his name did not appear in the list of the voters when announced, as did not the names of several other Senators on the silver side who were present all the time. While this discussion was in progress the hands on the old Senate clock were moving on, and the hour of 9 o'clock saw several Senators present who had not been in the chamber for several hours, some of them not at all during the night. Many of them voted on the motion to lay the Peffer amendment on the table. When, therefore, at 9:15, when the vote was announced, the result showed that there were fifty Senators voting, seven more than a quorum. The vote in detail was as

Yeas-Caffery, Camden, Carey, Cullom, Dixon, Davis, Dolph, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gordon, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, McMillan, McPherson, Man-derson, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Ransom, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Voorhees, Washburn, White of Louisiana-33. Nays-Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Coke, Daniel, George, Hun-ton, Irby, Martin, Morgan, Pascoe, Peffer,

Vest, Wolcott-17. When the Chair announced the vote and stated that the Peffer amendment had been laid on the table, Mr. Voorhees was recognized. He stated that the Peffer amendment to the Voorhees bill was the only one pending, except that offered by the committee on finance, which is the Wilson, or House bill No. 1. He said, however, there were other amendments which had been proposed by Senators, but had not as yet been offered, but these would be in order when offered by their authors. He said the finance committee's amendment was now

tin, of Kansas, be recognized to discuss the MANY ROLL CALLS.

question.

before the Senate, and asked that Mr. Mar-

Mr. Martin and Other Speakers Given

Numerous Rests. Mr. Martin got the floor at 9:30, and began a plea for the free coinage of silver. At frequent intervals he was interrupted by roll calls and delays, necessitated by the absence of a quorum. During one of the intervals Mr. Stewart read a letter warning him to desist in "obstructing legislation," or he might be blown up with a dynamite bomb. There was some laughter at the letter, which no one took seriously. Mr. Martin then resumed, making an attack on the Eastern bankers, whom he called slave drivers and shylocks. He also declared that if the President had, during the recent campaign, written such a letter as he recently wrote Governor Northen. of Georgia, or had Democratic Senators, in that campaign, made such speeches to the people as they had made in the Senate on the financial question, the Demowould not have been in it. (Laughter.) Mr. Jones, of Nevada, expressed doubt as to the presence of a quorum, and but inirty-seven Senators answered to their names. Senator Jones did not announce his presence when his name was called. In fact, none of the Senators from what of every opportunity offered to secure rest, so as to conserve his powers as far as possible. There was some comment upon the fact that he was absent at two or three roll calls last night, and it was asserted that he had made an agreement with the silver men not to attempt to reach a vote during the night. With Mr. Allen constantly on the floor there would have been no chance to get a vote if he had been present all the time. It also appears that the attendants at the Senator's room, when they found him there, muffled the call bell and thus prevented his being

At noon there was no perceptible change in the Senate. As the steam whistles and bell sscattered over the city announced the hour of midday Senator Martin still had the floor, and of the forty-seven Senators who a drink in my life."

"That so? Well you'll take six right now. were present. In the galleries the night were present, and disappeared and fresh faces Barkeeper, put six drinks on the bar, just a audience had disappeared and fresh faces greeted the Senators. The chamber bore done this the cowboy added: "Now, Mr. evidence of the nocturnal struggle in its Pinkfoot, you begin at that end and drink disordered state, and instead of the spick and span condition which confronts Senators ordinarily at that hour of the day the floor was literally covered with paper, and the senatorial desks presented an un-Visscher made the journey, with but a cured Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, moved that breath between each glass, and the cow- the order made after a prior roll call, directing the Sergeant-at-arms to request the attendance of Senators, be rescinded. hour passed and The presiding officer, Mr. Faulkner, of out a quorum. West Virginia, being in the chair, in put- Mr. Gallinger then arose. He stated that

ting the question, inadvertently referred to Mr. Harris as the "Senator from Massachu-"From where?" asked Mr. Harris indig-

"From Tennessee," apologetically said the

Chair, and the occupants of the galleries joined in the laughter which the incident

provoked among the Senators. There was another call of the Senate at ten minutes to 1 o'clock, and forty-four Sen-ators responding, Mr. Martin resumed his speech. After the lapse of exactly thirty minutes Mr. Power rose, and, apparently tiring of suggesting the absence of a quorum, simply said: "Call the roll." When the result was announced, forty-three Senators having answered, Mr. Voorhees arose and said: "Mr. President, it is evident that there is to be a call of the Senate every fifteen or twenty, or at most thirty, minutes, with the notable absence of certain notabilities who are opposed to this bill, the object doubtless being to compel an attendance on the part of the friends of the bill all day while they are sleeping for to-night. Now I give notice that on every call for a quorum of the Senate, from this time on, I shall insist on having the names of the absentees called and to compel their attendance. If we are to sit here all the time, subject to a call every fifteen minutes, they shall do the same as far as It is in my power to secure it."

VOORHEES'S THREAT UNHEEDED. Mr. Voorhees's statement apparently had no terror for the opponents of repeal, and at 1:50 Mr. Jones of Nevada, called attention to the lack of a quorum. The Senators from the silver States did not answer to their names. A quorum was secured, nevertheless, and Mr. Martin pro-ceeded with his speech. There was an-other call of the Senate at 2:25 p. m., and forty-five Senators responded. Mr. Martin declared his belief that if the question of unconditional repeal of the Sherman act were submitted to the people of the United States there would be a majority of millions against it. He apologized for having allowed himself to be diverted from the logical order of his argument for an hour or so, and said he would now return to it, and proceed in a quiet, orderly and methodical way for the next ten hours. (Laugh-

Another call of the Senate was had at 3:05 o'clock. Forty-eight Senators answered, and Mr. Martin continued. At 4:05 p. m. Mr. Martin said he would close his speech for the present, with the hope that he might continue the discussion at some future time, as there were many important phases of the ques-tion to which he had not alluded.

Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment to the repeal bill prepared, he said, by Representative Turpin, of his State. The amendment provides for the coniage of silver dollars of 412½ grains, which, together with all silver dollars of like weight and fineness, are made legal tender, except where otherwise expressly stipulated. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to purchase silver bullion at the market price, to be paid for in silver dollars, and to have it coined into silver standard dollars to an equal amount monthly and yearly with the gold dollars coined. Mr. Morgan said that the only provision of the amendment which did not have his approval was that excepting the legal tender quality in cases where otherwise stipulated. Mr. Teller then took the floor, and resumed his speech against the bill began last week. At 6:20 Mr. Teller said he had an important appointment, which he was desirous of keeping, and, if agreeable to the Senate, he would now yield the floor, with the understanding that he could resume to-morrow. To this there was no objection, and Mr. Stewart was recognized. Before he proceeded, however, Mr. Dubois suggested the absence of a quorum. The roll was called, and forty-six Senators responded. Mr. Stewart then proceeded with his speech.

At 7:05 p. m. Mr. Power interrupted Mr. Stewart to call attention to the lack of a quorum, there being but two Senators on the Democratic side and not more than six on the Republican side. When the roll was called forty-two Senators one less than a quorum, answered. The repeal forces were about to carry out the programme announced by Mr. Voorhees, earlier in the day, of having the names of the absentees 'read preparatory to compelling their attendance, but several Senators appeared immediately after the Vice President announced the result of the call, and Mr. Faulkner did not press a request he had made that the names of the absentees be

reported.
Mr. Stewart had but expressed his regret at the lack of conception on the part of the administration Senators as to what bimetallism was and how to maintain the parity of the two metals, when Mr. Shoup interposed with the usual suggestion of the lack of a quorum. The presence of fortythree Senators was temporarily secured through the instrumentality of the lately much invoked roll call, and Mr. Stewart resumed his speech. He asked to have read a newspaper article, because it had something of the American spirit about it. "It may not be from the higher class," said Mr. Stewart, "because it is not fashionable to be American. (Laughter.) That is all English, doncher know." (Laughter.) Mr. Stewart spoke from Senator Colquitt's seat, the first in the front row on the Demo-cratic side. Beside him sat his clerk who, every now and then, furnished the Senator with an admonition in the way of newspaper articles or books. COMPROMISE PROPOSITION.

At 9:45 Mr. Dubois blandly suggested that only seventeen Senators were present. Forty-six Senators appeared. Before Mr. Stewart proceeded Mr. Harris presented an amendment which he said he would offer in due time. The amendment provided, first, for the coinage of all the silver bullion in the treasury, representing the government's seigniorage into full legal-tender dollars at the rate of three million a month; second, when this seigniorage shall have been coined, the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase, each month, bullion suffi-cient to coin blank dollars, and to coin the bullion into legal-tender dollars; third, that all paper notes or certificates of less d nomination than \$10 shall be redeemed and not reissued, and that national bank notes of less denomination than \$10 shall be redeemed and the national banks required to substitute notes of that denomination; fourth, that the two-and-a-half and five-dollar gold pieces shall no longer be coined, but when received at the Treasury shall be recoined as eagles and double eagles; fifth, that the holders of standard silver dollars shall be able to exchange such dollars on presentation, for notes of the same legal tender qualities as such silver dollars, which shall be held for their redemption. This amendment created much interest, it being naturally assumed that it furnished, perhaps, the first concrete and specific com-promise proposition growing out of the continuous session. Mr. Allison remarked that the amendment, coming from such a distinguished member of the finance committee, was extremely significant. He wanted to know whether or not the omission in the second section of the amendment as to the number of dollars to be coined was not unintentional. Mr. Harris replied, emphatically, that it-was not. The amount had been left blank in order that he (Mr. Allison) or any other Senator might have an opportunity to test the sense of the Senate. It seems that Mr. Harris, for the Democratic free silver Senators, and Mr. Teller, for the Republican silver men, have

been circulating this amendment as a basis for compromise, with what success cannot be learned. Just before the amendment was introduced Mr. Harris talked with Secretary Carlisle, who came to the Capitol an hour ago, and has since been conferring with the Democratic repeal leaders in the appropriation committee room, Messrs, Gorman, Gray, Faulkner, Camden, Cockrell and Ransom were present. It is understood that Secretary Carlisle was not yet satisfied that the repeal men would have to capitulate, and urged them to continue the fight. He was willing, however, that the amendment should be introduced in case a compromise should become the only alternative except defeat. In this indirect way it would seem the administration, so far as Mr. Carlisle speaks for it, showed the first sign of

WITHOUT A QUORUM. At 10:15 p.m. Mr. Wolcott called for a quorum. Only 39 Senators replied to their names, and on motion of Mr. Voorhees the Sergeant-at-arms was directed to compel the attendance of absent members, but before it became necessary to act on the order four others came into the hall, thus making the quorum, and Mr. Stewart continued. Mr. Wolcott allowed his opponent just half an hour respite before he announced that there was a "conspicuous absence of a quorum," and asked for a roll call. Thirty-nine Senators replied, and upon the request of Mr. Voorhees the names of the absentees were read. Upon motion of various Senators Messrs. George, Walthall, Gibson, Stockbridge, Colquitt, Dolph and Vance were excused from attendance on account of illness and fatterie. Those who did not answer the call were Aldrich, Allen, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Carey, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, Hansbrough, Irby, Jones (of Nevada), Jones (of Arkansas). Kyle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell (of Oregon), Morrill, Palmer, Peffer, Perkins, Petti-grew, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Sherman. Shoup, Teller, Vest, Vilas, White, Wilson, and Wolcott. The loss of a quorum for this length of

time was generally believed to be the be-ginning of the end. The quorum was broken by the refusal of certain Southern Democrats to vote. At this hour it was thought that before morning the quorum would again disappear and that it could not be revived. Another call at 11:55 p. m. only brought four Senators to the chamber. An hour passed and still the Senate was with-

he had been continuously in attendance since Wednesday morning without obtaining any sleep. He now found the Senate without a quorum and without the likelihood of getting one. He asked Mr. Voor-

hees what the outlook was.

Mr. Voorhees replied at length, explaining that he was aware of the suffering, but thought a quorum would appear. He was willing to take a recess, but did not wish to break the continuous session by an ad-

At 1:05 a. m. Mr. Blackburn came in and completed the quorum, and the venerable Senator from Nevada resumed his speech. At 1:25 Mr. Wolcott made the point of no quorum. At 1:30 a. m. the Senate lacked five of a quorum, and the silver men said that another quorum could not be obtained. They declared that nothing was now left but adjournment. At 1:40 a. m., the Sergeant-at-arms reported that two Senators were absent from the city, twelve had been excused by the Senate, four answered the summons by the statement that they were too ill to attend, nine in the Capitol made no answer, and sixteen were reported as absent from their residences and could not

Mr. Voorhees immediately arose and said: "Mr. President, I feel that I have done my duty in this matter, and, without comment, I now move that the Senate adjourn." The motion was unanimously agreed to, and in an instant the Senate chamber was deserted, after a continuous session of thirtyeight hours and forty minutes.

RAT IN A THEATER.

Women Fled in Fright and Took Refuge on Balcony Chairs.

New York Herald. A mouse is bad enough, but when a big black rat gets loose where there are women around there is bound to be excitement. That is what happened at the Bijou The-ater a short time before the curtain was raised on "The Golden Wedding," Friday evening. Had the rat which then walked into the main entrance from Broadway appeared a little later, when the lobby was full of women, there is no saying what might have happened. The rodent was first discovered by rather an unsteady young man, who saw the rat looking curiously around, as though uncertain whether to go on into the theater or not. The young man started in alarm, but was reassured when he noticed its color, which was neither red, pink nor green. Then there was a scream. One of two young women, attended by an elderly gentleman "Oh, a rat! A horrid rat!" she screamed.

as escort, saw the rat as she entered. The other young woman promptly caught up her skirts and ran. The first young woman jumped on a chair, which fell the box office. He thought of his pistol, but seized a broom from the hands of a boy instead. The rat started up the balcony stairs. Manager Rosenquest heard the noise and joined the chase. Half a dozen ushers followed. There were several women at the head of the stairs. They stopped to find out what all the racket was about. They heard the cry of "Rats!" and waited no longer. They caught their skirts closely about them, fled into the balcony and climbed on the backs of the chairs, to the wonder and alarm of those already seated. Some of the women in the balcony thought the climbers must be out of their senses, but when they heard the ominous shout from without of "Rats, rats!" they showed decided symptoms of uneasiness, and began to consider the best way of getting on the backs of their own chairs themselves.

An usher ran out just in time to intercept the now thoroughly frightened little animal at the head of the stairs. He gave it a kick and the rat turned upon the broom brigade. Everybody hit at the same time, and hit everything and everybody except the rat. The rat made its escape between the legs of its pursuers into the lobby. Another party of women had just entered. One of them saw the rat making straight for the protection of her skirts. She threw her arms around the neck of her escort and tried to get behind him. He saw the brooms but not the rat, and was somewhat surprised until the other members of his party began to scream. All ran out of The rat was tiring fast, but was game still. He evaded the kicks and blows aimed at him, and finally reached the balcony stairs again. Mr. Rosenquest struck a vi-

harm's way into the parquet. cious blow with his broom just as an usher leaned forward to dispatch the rat with a stick. The broom caught the usher in the back of the neck. The rat at the same moment leaped into his face, but, fortunately, didn't bite. The usher's teeth rat-tled like castanets. To policeman Cahill belonged the honor of getting in the first solid blow. Mr. Rosenquest followed with a poke of his big broom, and the rat was carried into the street in triumph. It was not until an usher made an official announcement to the women in the balcony that the rat was dead that their alarm subsided. Some of them were uneasy, however, all the rest of the evening, and looked around fearfully every time they heard a noise as though the expected more rats.

STARTING A BALKY HORSE.

An Incident Showing Some Horses Have as Much Sense as Some Men. New York Herald.

An old white horse attached to an empty express wagon balked at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway the other day, and for three-quarters of an hour successfully resisted every attempt to make him move on. The driver belabored him with a whip, tugged at the reins and yelled, but to no purpose. Then a crowd gathered and began to give advice freely. One man seized the horse by the ears, another grasped the bridle and began to pull, while two or three others braced themselves against the animal's hindquarters and tried to push him forward. The creature didn't move a foot. One wise fellow blindfolded the horse with the driver's coat, after which he declared the animal would move right along, but the plan was a dismal failure. Another insisted that if a plug of tobacco were forced into the creature's mouth he would be all right, saying which he thrust a big piece of navy twist between the horse's jaws. The stubborn beast shook the dose from his mouth, and remained immovable. Meanwhile the crowd continued to grow, and every newcomer had a plan of his own for solving the problem, which by this time had effectually stopped the movement of vehicles in Broadway for two or three blocks in either direction. The horse was apparently there to stay. The driver was in despair. The four or five policemen who had been drawn to the scene by the gathering crowd looked sheep-ish and puzzled. A lady who had watched the scene from the window of a neighboring cafe finally turned to the gentleman accompanying her and said: 'Go and start that horse. These men never can do it. They don't understand. How shall you do it? Simply take a halter, walk up to the horse quietly and hitch it to his bit ring. Take the other end in your hand, speak to the horse gently but firmly, and lead him away." The gentleman went out and borrowed a hitching strap from a hackman, and the crowd jeered him as he approached the balking horse. He attached the strap to the bit ring as di-rected, patted the animal kindly on the neck and took the end of the halter in his hand. With a word of command, he started to lead the way, and the horse followed as promptly and obediently as if that were exactly what he had been waiting for all the while! The crowd stood back in wonderment and admiration. Some of the superstitious ones declared that the animal had been hypnotized. "There is no trick about it," explained the little woman, laughingly, to her friends, as the gentleman rejoined the party in the cafe. "With all those halfwitted men fooling around him the horse probably felt that he knew as much as they did. What he needed was neither beating nor yelling, but the presence of a master. To a horse, as to other animals, the hitching strap, rope or chain is the token of his own subjection. The sight of it will subdue him when all other means have falled. Horses are a good deal like some men-you may lead them easily, but you can't drive them.

TO KEEP THE BOY ON THE FARM. Gov. Flower Tells the Dutchess County Farmers How to Do It.

There were 18,000 people at the Dutchess county fair, New York, on Governor's day. Governor Flower talked to the farmers on "How to Keep the Boy on the Farm." Among other things he said: "Our high-priced lands yielded over \$23 an acre in corn, on an average, from 1870 to 1880, and only \$18 an acre from 1889 to 1890. The average value of our wheat yield from 1870 to 1880 was \$20 an acre, and be-tween 1880 and 1890 it had fallen one-quarter, to \$15 an acre. "I know some farmers' boys in another

New York Recorder.

Why cannot a number of farmers club together and establish a canning factory, out of which they can make large profits in furnishing the vegetables or fruits? York. Less than fifty years ago a fruit grower near Keuka Lane broke the New York market by a shipment of three hundred pounds of grapes. In 1890 there was shipped from this same part of the State 40,000,000 pounds, and from the whole State

part of the State who make \$50 an acre by

raising sweet corn for canning purposes.

\$3,000,000 pounds. "Another suggestion in this line. Build cold-storage houses if you can afford them; put in this cold-storage all the fruit you lowed by a supper and ball.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

can't dispose of during the season, and along in the winter or spring bring out that fruit and sell it at the fancy prices which will then prevail in our city markets. I know farmers who keep apples in this way, and along in the winter ship them to London for splendid prices.

"Out at the world's fair, in June last, I

saw 110 varieties of New York apples which had been kept sound and hard in a coldstorage house since last September. I saw also a great many varieties of grapes preserved in the same way. "The demand for fresh eggs and chickens for food is almost unlimited. Get the boy an incubator, and let him hatch chickens

by the wholesale. Give him all the profits he makes, and you won't find him anxious to leave the farm. "Many of you farmers, I dare say, have a cold spring on your farms. Utilize it for trout ponds. This is splendid work for your boys. You can get plenty of trout to stock it with from the State Fish Commissioner. After the ponds are once built and stocked they will not be much care. Your boy can catch a fine mess of trout now and then, pack them in ice, ship them to New York and get a fancy price for them.'

COUNT OF SOME ACCOUNT.

He Differed from Others in that He Married a Poor Girl. New York Press.

The general impression in regard to European counts is that they are a set of worthless fellows, bent on marrying rich young women as a business transaction and to recuperate wasted fortunes. All counts, however, are not of the quality described. The suicide of Count Rudolph Palffy, near Rahway, N. J., on Monday woman jumped on a chair, which fell last, has brought out a story showing that over, adding to the confusion. Policeman even counts are capable of disinterested ove and honorable matrimony. Count Rudolph, it appears, was a member of the Hungarian family of Palffyd'Erdoed. He fell in love with a pretty Swiss girl whose social station was not equal to his own. According to the rule prevalent among European princely families, he should have regarded his love affair as merely a passing adventure, and abandoned the young woman at the first opportunity. But Count Rudolph did not take that view of his obligations as a nobleman and a wearer of one of the most ancient titles in Europe. He actually asked the girl to become his wife, and she con-Of course, there was a storm. The idea

> without wealth or noble pedigree was contrary to all the traditions of Hungarian high life. The Count had deliberately thrown away the great chance of his career. His family might have ignored the pedigree, perhaps, if the wife had only brought a sufficient dowry; but to marry a poor woman without title was something they could not forgive. Had the Count not heard, they probably asked, of rich Americans willing to exchange their daughters and dollars for a mortgaged castle and a crest? Had he not heard of Colonna and Hatzfeldt and other noblemen with tall titles and flattened purses who had netted fortunes by American marriages? But the young Count was deaf to every appeal. He adhered to his wife, threw up his commission in the army and came to America. So far Count Rudolph had given an excellent example to his kinsmen at home, dancing attendance on court and playing at military maneuvers. But at length the nobleman broke down under the test of ordinary hard work for a living. He killed himself, but to his credit be it said, his final utterance was an expression of love for his wife. Count Rudolph displayed some inherent nobility of character. He proved

of honest marriage to an honest woman

training and education. Insomnia Contests at Washington. Chicago Record.

extenuation, in view of the limitations of his

The Political Committee-We've about decided to force your nomination for the Senate, Mr. Getthere. You have shown marked capacity in many ways, and you are a good talker. But before we make the decision absolute we have one question to ask and we trust you will answer it with utmost candor as the interests of thousands of your constituents may depend on

The Candidate-Well, what is it? The Political Committee-How long can you remain awake on a stretch?

The Long-Suffering Guides. Kate Field's Paper.

"Where's the Articulture Building?" asked a world's fair visitor of a guide. "The what sort of a building?" "What sort of a building! know your business, you do. Why, the place where the picture show is." The guides and the Columbian Guards have a sweet life answering questions. Said one of the latter recently: "I've answered forty-five questions in thirty minutes. Threefourths of them were exactly alike."

"Where's Tiffany's exhibit?" Democrats and the Treasury.

Philadelphia Press. The treasury is steadily being emptied by its small receipts and large expenditures. The Democratic Congress cannot and ought not to defer the imposition of new taxes until the new tariff is passed. This cannot take place under six months, and the treasury is now steadily running behind at considerably over \$1,000,000 a week.

Practically Unanimous.

Fliegende Blaetter. Waiter-Excuse me, gentlemen, but there s a lady outside who says that her husband is here, and that he promised to come home early this evening. All of the Guests (jumping up)-Gentlemen, you'll have to excuse me a minute!

A Derivation.

Poggy-Because it makes red skins.

New York World. Puggy-Whew! I'm roasting. Poggy-Yes; Indian summer is well Puggy (wiping perspiration from his flushed face)—Why?

In the Empire State. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The only consolation the administration will find in the Democratic State ticket is in the fact that there isn't a soldier on it from top to bottom. This should almost induce Mr. Cleveland to come home and vote.

Cannot Beat the Centerboarder. St. Louis Post Dispatch. The center board remains an invariable winner. It has come to stay, and it is only a matter of time when it will be applied to larger vessels, adapting them to both shallow and deep water navigation.

Quite Somberby-Like.

Chicago Mail. An Indianapolis dispatch announces that fraud has been discovered in the management of the society known as the Iron Hall. Seems as if that statement has a familiar

The Traffic in Heiresses.

Harlem Life. In the American colony-She-Is Miss Bond engaged to Prince Sans-sou? He-Not exactly. He has an option for ninety days, I believe.

Agree with Him.

Boston Journal. The newspaper men of the United States are pleasingly unanimous in agreeing with Zola that newspaper work is literary work of genuine merit.

Wedding at Mænnerchoir Hall Maennerchor Hall was the scene of a

very happy social event last night in the marriage of Miss Emma Merz, the pretty "No better apples, no better peaches, no better peaches, no daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Merz, of grown anywhere than those grown in New | No. 401 South Meridian street, to Mr. Henry Mosch, bookkeeper at the Ott lounge establishment. The young couple were united at 7:30 o'clock in the presence of a large number of invited guests, the Rev. J. C. Peters, of Zion's German Church, performing the ceremony. Both the bride and groom are very popular in German society circles, and last night were the recipients if you can't, get a number of your neigh-bors to join with you and build one, charg- of profuse congratulations from their ing each farmer who uses it a small price friends. They will reside at No. 411 South in proportion to the extent of his use. Then Meridian street. The marriage was fol-

Only appearance in Indianapolis this season of the most brilliant orator of the age. MR. ROBERT G.

 ${f INGERSOLL}$ SUBJECT: THE GODS. Prices-Lower floor, \$1; Balcony, 75c; Gallery, 50c.

And Saturday matinee and evening, the Great Romantic Drama,

"Darkest Russia," Presented with a great cast and superb scenic acces"

Regular prices-15c to \$1; matinee, 25c and 50c.

GRAND-EXTRA. Monday and Tuesday evenings, Oct. 16 and 17, THE DIGBY BELL

COMIC OPERA COMPANY Monday evening—"THE TAR AND TARTAR,"
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A company of fifty people, beautiful costumes and PRICES-Boxes and orchestra, \$1.50; dress circle,

MUSICAL TEA. Benefit of Katherine Home,

PROPYLEUM, FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 13. MR. CHARLES-HOLMAN BLACK, Baritone from her Majesty's Theatre, and Crystal Palace Concerts, London and Concerts of Paris, assisted by Mrs. Enrique Miller, Miss Sadie Cornelius and Mr. TICKETS-75 cts.; for sale at Baldwin's and Wulseh ner's Music Stores, and at Chas. Mayer & Co.'s, and

the Bowen-Merrill Co.'s stores,

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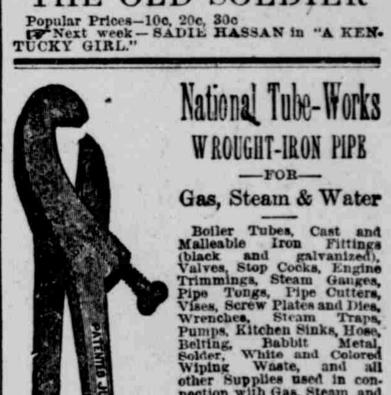
Will imitate different Masters in Oil Colors. New. and you can't afford to miss them. AFTERNOONS, Oct. 16, 19, 23.

Tickets on sale at H. Lieber's and at the Propylæum DIDIDID THEATER Wabash and Del. Sts.

Matinee Saturday. GENERAL 25 Cents. BROTHERS (TWIN) NEWELL,

that a count could marry for love, and for love alone; but he failed to bear up under the burden of supporting a wife. For this weakness, grave as it was, there is some

PARK THEATER Matinee to-day, to-night, and rest of week, the PHIL W. PETERS With a competent company, in the comedy success. "THE OLD SOLDIER"



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Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings, Steam Ganges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Milla, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from in inch to 12 inches diameter.

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